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GENERAL SUBERVIE, General of the French Army, and Member of the National Assembly.—I regret exceedingly that my health does not permit me to repair to London to assist you in your labors. I associate myself, with all my heart, with all that shall be undertaken in order to discontinue a recourse to arms, which I consider as a state of barbarism, disastrous to the interests of the peoples, and contrary to the laws of humanity. Never was there a cause more holy; of all the scourges that can afflict the world, war is the most terrible. I have assisted at all the sanguinary dramas which desolated Europe for more than twenty years; and amid fields of battle, I have often reproached Providence for not arresting the effusion of the people's blood, the innocent victims of the passions and the ambition of those who call themselves the masters of our destiny.

VICTOR HUGO, Member of the French National Assembly, and President of the Peace Congress at Paris in 1849.—I write to you in the midst of our arduous struggles: imperative public duties retain me in Paris. You know what they are, and you will understand, certainly, why I cannot quit my post at such a moment even to join you. If we owe a debt to ideas, we owe the first debt to our country. It is for my country I am combatting now. It is also for ideas; for all ideas and all progress tend towards the one great fact which will invade the civilized world through the Republic; the Republic which will bring forth the United States of Europe, a universal federation, and consequently universal Peace. Our present struggles are fruitful; they will be productive of future good.

Allow me to terminate with this word; a word which is in my heart, and in yours, all of you, and in the heart of France too—

Glory and happiness to free England!

Express my regret to all our friends of the Peace Congress, and receive the fraternal expression of my cordiality.

M. JAUP, President of the Peace Congress at Frankfort last year.—I am extremely sorry that the bad state of my health will not allow me to undertake this journey, and to meet again all the worthy men to whom I am indebted for the heart-gladdening days of Frankfort. I beg you to be assured that I shall follow your important labor with the greatest possible interest. Heaven will give its blessings to these exertions; Truth will become more and more powerful; Public Opinion will one day declare itself in favor of the noble undertaking of the Friends of Peace; and if not we, at least our children or children's children will enjoy all the blessings which will flow from the universal and practical acknowledgment, that war is in opposition to the principles of religion and humanity."

Other documents, especially "a letter of sympathy and approval" from the Archbishop of Dublin, Dr. Whateley, were received; but we have already occupied perhaps too much of our small space with these testimonials from men of distinction.

RESOLUTIONS PASSED BY THE CONGRESS.

These resolutions, though discussed on different days, and in every case adopted with entire unanimity, we publish here by themselves as embodying in one view the practical results to which the Congress came:—

The Congress of the friends of Universal Peace, assembled in London, July 22d, 23d, and 24th, 1851, considering that recourse to arms for the settlement of international disputes, is a custom condemned alike by Religion, Morality, Reason, and Humanity; and, believing that it is useful and necessary frequently to direct the attention both of Governments and Peo-

ples to the evils of the war system, and the desirableness and practicability of maintaining Permanent International Peace, resolves :—

1.—That it is the special and solemn duty of all Ministers of Religion, Instructors of Youth, and Conductors of the Public Press, to employ their great influence in the diffusion of pacific principles and sentiments, and in eradicating from the minds of men those hereditary animosities and political and commercial jealousies, which have so often been the cause of disastrous Wars.

2.—That, as an appeal to the sword can settle no question on any principle of equity and right, it is the duty of Governments to refer to the decision of competent and impartial Arbitrators such differences arising between them as cannot be otherwise amicably adjusted.

3.—That the Standing Armies, with which the Governments of Europe menace each other amid professions of mutual friendship and confidence, being a prolific source of social immorality, financial embarrassment, and national suffering, while they excite constant disquietude and irritation among the nations, this Congress would earnestly urge upon the Governments the imperative necessity of entering upon a system of International Disarmament.

4.—This Congress, regarding the system of negotiating Loans for the prosecution of War, or the maintenance of warlike armaments, as immoral in principle, and disastrous in operation, renews its emphatic condemnation of all such Loans.

5.—This Congress, believing that the intervention, by threatened or actual violence, of one country in the internal politics of another, is a frequent cause of bitter and desolating wars, maintains that the right of every State to regulate its own affairs should be held absolute and inviolate.

6.—The Congress recommends all the friends of Peace to prepare public opinion in their respective countries with a view to the formation of an authoritative Code of International Law.

7.—This Congress expresses its strong abhorrence of the system of aggression and violence practised by so-called civilized nations upon aboriginal and uncivilized tribes, as leading to incessant and exterminating wars, eminently unfavorable to the true progress of religion, civilization and commerce.

8.—The Congress recommend the members of Peace Societies in all constitutional countries to use their influence in returning to their respective Parliaments representatives who are friends of Peace, and who will be prepared to support by their votes measures for the diminution of the number of men employed in, and the amount of money expended for, war purposes.

9.—This Congress, convinced that whatever brings the nations of the earth together in intimate and friendly intercourse, must tend to the establishment of Peace, by removing misapprehensions and prejudices, and inspiring mutual respect, hails, with unqualified satisfaction, the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations, as eminently calculated to promote that end.

ADDRESSES.

The rules of the Congress allowed none but members to take part in its proceedings; and hence every speaker is of course to be considered as a member. Though our limits will admit only a portion of what is reported, for the most part with singular accuracy, in the London Herald of Peace for August, we shall give, mainly in the order in which they were delivered, the principal speeches either entire, or such extracts as will present a pretty full outline of the argument. Most of the speakers addressed themselves, much more than is usual on such occasions, to the specific subject under